Vegetable Soup, Braised Knuckle of Veal,

Garnish of Carrots, Peas and Turnips, Egg Salad,

Rhubarh Pie

THURSDAY.

BREAKFAST. Fruit, Cereal, Cream, Creamed Dried Beef, Stuffed Potatoes,

Rolls, Coffee

Minced Veal with Macaroni, French Toast, Stewed Dates, Tea. DINNER.

Noodle Soup. Smothered Beef. Mashed Potatoes,

Boiled Greens, Stewed Onions,

Lettuce Salad,

FRIDAY.

BREANT AND THE STREET S BREAKFAST.

Stewed Mushrooms, Toast, Sardine and Potato Salad,

Wafers, Cheese, Cereal Coffee.

DINNER.

Clam Broth.

Boiled Cod, Egg Sauce, Bolled Potatoes, String Beans,

SATURDAY. BREAKFAST.

Fruit.

LUNCH.

Clam Chowder.

DINNER.

Cream of Tomato Soup.

Cold Slaw,

Whole Wheat Bread.

Heat one pint of milk in double boiler

and when scalding hot pour into a mixing

oowl with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and

a level teaspoonful of salt. When luke-

warm add a cake of compressed yeast dis-

solved in third of a cup of lukewarm water

and flour enough to make a stiff batter; beat until full of bubbles, then add enough

flour to make a stiff dough; about four

cups in all. Do not knead the dough, but cut and fold over with a spatula or flexible

knife for ten minutes; then cover and let rise unfil it doubles its bulk. Cut and fold

again and turn into well-greased bread pans, filling half full; let rise again until

nearly double its bulk and then bake. Do

not have the oven quite as hot as for white

Vanilla Bean.

The vanilla bean can be used for flavor

ing by chopping it fine and then pounding

in a mortar with sugar and pressing

through a sieve, adding this to the milk

and cooking for several minutes and strain-

ing. Some cut the pod into strips and boil in the milk, but this is rather an extrava-

Extract of Vanilla.

Chop two or three vanilla beans and

bound them in a mortar with a small quan-

ity of confectioner's sugar. Then put into

a pint bottle; add a tablespoonful of water

and allow to stand over night. The next

day add half a pint of spirits of wine, cork

closely and let stand a month, shaking the

Vanilla Sugar.

If you prefer you can make vanilla flavor-

ing as follows: Cut up half a pound of

Mexican vanilla beans, place in a mortar

with half a pound of loaf sugar and pound

to a fine powder. Sift through a very fine

sieve, return what remains in the sieve to the mortar and pound again. When thor-

oughly powdered and sifted put into small bottles and cork tightly and keep dry.

SURPRISES HIS PRIENDS.

sence of More Than a Bozen Years.

Abraham Summers, who had been ab

sent from Anacostia, his boyhood home

for thirteen years and six months, and who

was believed to have been among the vic-

tims of the Johnstown flood in 1889, sur-

prised his aged father and his other rela-

tives a few days since by arriving at his

father and son. Abraham had gene from

home of his own accord with the determi-

many great cities of the country in his en-deavors for advancement. He returned to

Anacostia as the representative of a big

western telephone concern, with headquar-

brief one, for even while he was enjoying

ters at St. Louis. His trip home was but

the society of his peopl and visiting place

familiar to him long ago a telegram came

summoning him on a five-thousand-mile journey over the United States in the trans-

man, known best among his friends as "Abe," was a resident of Anacostia with

his parents until he reached the age of

about twenty-three years. He was em-

ployed at various times at St. Elizabeth's

Asylum and other places. He finally be-came tired of the old surroundings and

conceived the idea of pushing out in the

world. His mother was then dead. He went from here to Philadelphia. Later he visited the coal regions in Pennsylvania

and afterward went to the state of New

southwest, in which sections most of his time has since been spent. In the west he

became identified with the company he rep-

esents. Having at last become well es-

tablished and wishing to see his father

and the old home once more Summers se-

cured an opportunity to come to this sec-tion and journey to Washington. There were so many changes to be noted about him that he was almost bewildered. He

looked in vain for the horse car line to

ake him to Anacostia and had to be di-

rected how to reach there. The meeting with his father, Mr. Edward Summers, a

well-known citizen, was an affecting one. The story of his death at Johnstown had been accepted by the father as true.

Rockville and Vicinity.

By direction of the board of county pub-

lie school commissioners about fifty of the

white public school teachers of this section

of the county assembled in the Rockville

High School this morning for the purpose

of hearing Mrs. Ida Elliott of Philadelphia

discuss "Methods of Teaching Geography."

Tomorrow she will give another talk here upon the same subject. Thursday and Friday she will be at Sandy Spring and address the teachers of that section; Monday and Tuesday of next week she will discuss the subject at Damascus before the teachers of that locality, and Wednesday and Thursday following she will talk to the teachers of the upper section of the county

teachers of the upper section of the county at Poolesville. April 26 she will again visit

Rockville and speak before the colored teachers of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Hunter have returned from their wedding tour and have taken apartments at the Corcoran Hotel.

Mr. William L. Eagle has returned to his home here after spending the winter months in Washington.

Illness of Mrs. Cammack.

Mrs. Cammack, wife of Alfred Cammack

of the State Department, is lying seriously

ll at her residence, No. 1210 V street north-

west, and her recovery is considered ex-tremely doubtful.

For Big, Strong Men and

Little Babies.

ereal foods, is used at all the leading sanitariums

n the United States and leading medical institu-

tions in various parts of the world. It is the most

felicate and most palatable of all the cereal foods,

and besides so perfectly meets the needs of the

stomach that this much abused and afflicted organ

quickly and gladly responds to the natural condi-

tions established, and the better blood resulting

builds up the nerves, brain, muscles and all the tissues. The reconstructing influences of this unequaled food is quickly felt. Sold by leading grocers. There are many cereal products made in Battle Creek. The genuine Granola bears a picture of the Battle Creek.

ROCKVILLE, Md., April 15, 1901.

special Correspondence of The Evening Star,

He finally reached the west and

eft this morning for St. Louis.

action of the business of his company. He eft this morning for St. Louis. The young

Ham Salad, with Mayonnaise, Rolls, Cereal Coffee

cress Salad, Coffee.

Cream,

Bacon.

Coffee.

Curry Sauce,

Riced Potatoes

Cake,

Bayarian Cream, Coffee.

Baking Powder Biscuit, LUNCH,

Velvet Cream,

Cereal.

Bee Croquettes,

Rice Pudding,

Plain Omelet.

Sally Lunn,

Stewed Tomatoes.

gant way.

bottle every day.

<del>/^^^^^^^^</del>

The Girl With the Frying Pan

IS THE ENGINEER OF OUR FATE. If she uses lard

which lard is not. Dyspeptics can with

impunity enjoy food cooked in it with-

out suffering afterwards. It is ODORLESS,

does not taint the atmosphere of adjoining

rooms. It is superior to choice (melted)

Butter and Lard because it is richer, goes

further and costs less. It remains sweet

and clean until the last drop does its ap-

Wesson Process Co.,

we risk the possibility of disease

WESSON

COOKING

we are protected, as

it is a pure cleanly

vegetable product.

It is DIGESTIBLE.

from Swine. If she uses



For fifty years Schlitz beer has been brewed at Milwaukee, From this city it goes to the remotest parts of the earth. The sun never sets on Schlitz agencies. Civilized men do not live where Schlitz beer is not standard.

Schlitz beer has made Milwaukee famous. It has given Milwaukee beer the distinction of purity, and purity is everything, but all Milwaukee beer is not Schlitz beer. People now demand a beer that is healthful, and that demand calls for Schlitz.

Schlitz purity is absolute. Every process is cleanly. Every drop of the product is cooled in filtered air. Every barrel is filtered - every bottle is sterilized.

A beer that is aged and pure is healthful. That is Schlitz.

Phone 480, Schlitz, 615-21 D St. S. W., Washington.

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS



Nervous disorders are aggravated by heavy pasty or harsh, burned grain foods. GRANOLA is thoroughly cooked, sterilized and digested. It is ready for instant use. EAT GRANOLA AND LIVE. Live well and be well while you live. Every package of genuine Granola bears a picture of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Sold by all grocers. Beware of imitations.

DRINK CARAMEL CE-REAL AND SLEEP WELL the only substitute for coffee that has an actual food value. Send 3 cents for Granola sam-

Battle Creek Sanitarium Food Co., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

0000000000000

A famous physician prescribes a cup of cocoa with each meal to patients whose symptoms indicate cod-liver oil. Cocoa is even more beneficial in fattening the thin.

Miller's Cocoa equals the foreign and is half the price.

GEORGE MILLER & SON CO., Philadelphia. occoccoccocc When Good

## Bread is Wanted

Corby's Mother's Bread. It is of ideal

Corby's Modern Bakery. Austin's Dog Bread

GOOD BREAD

> ESSENTIAL TO THE

> > HEALTH

-and to have good Bread you must use good FLOUR-CE-RES FLOUR. CE-RES makes the lightest-sweetest-creamiest - fleeciest - and healthiest Bread possible to obtain. All the superfluous and unhealthful starch is eliminated and nothing but the rich, phosphatic and nitrogenous elements remain. with the result that you have a brand of Flour that is matchless in quality.

## CERES FLOUR

is for sale by all firstclass grocers in Washington, and is used by careful housewives in their baking. If you have never used Ceres, buy some and give it a trial. Experience is the best teacher, and your experience after using Ceres Flour will be perfect bread and pastry.

Wm. M. Galt & Co.. Wholesalers, 1st & Ind. Ave.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. Ruling Against Discrimination in

The case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Call Publishing Company of Lincoln, Neb., was decided yesterday in favor of the newspaper by the United States Supreme Court, Justice the telegraph company had discriminated tended that its services to the Call company were a matter of interstate commerce, subject to regulation only by Congress, and not by law, and that as Congress had taken no action the telegraph company could not be restrained. In handing down the opinion of the court Justice Brewer asked: "Can it be that the great multitude of interstate commercial trans-actions are freed from the burdens created by the common law as so defined, and are subject to no rule except that to be found in the statutes of Congress?" Responding to his own query, he said: "We are clearly of opinion that this cannot be so, and that the principles of the common law are operative upon all interstate commercia transactions except so far as they are mod-

filed by congressional enactment."
An application was made in the court yesterday in behalf of the American Sugar Refining Company for leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus or a writ of certiorari as to the construction of the law concerning the classification of sugars imported by that company. The question involved is the validity of regulations of the Treasury Department regarding the testing of imported sugar by the polariscope. The regulations to which the sugar company take exceptions in effect require the official making the polariscope test to make an arbitrary addition to the reading actually indicated by the instrument. It is claimed that the result upon the importa-tions of the company has been to increase very greatly the amount of duties annually paid by it.

The court affirmed the decision of the court of private land claims in the case involving the validity of La Estancia land grant of New Mexico. The decision below was in favor of the United States and against the claimants, Joel Parker Whitney and others, and yesterday's opinion upheld that judgment on the ground that the validity of the grant had not been shown. The grant contained 415,000 acres.

The court decided the case of G. H. Scott against Harry L. Deweese, coming to the court from the circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit. In this case Scott was a stockholder in the First National Bank of Sedalia, Mo., and when the a few moments, pour out, wipe the bowl bank failed he sought to evade liability on dry and then put in the butter; but see the ground that there had been irregu-larity in the bank's increase of its capital stock. The court below decided against Scott, and yesterday's opinion affirmed that judgment.

SENATORS AND ISTHMIAN CANAL Considerable Opposition to Any Treaty Revealed.

Long interviews were had yesterday between Secretary Hay and Senators Foraker and Lodge, supposedly with reference to the proposed Isthmian canal treaty which is to replace the Hay-Pauncefote treaty if Secretary Hay succeeds in his task of reconciling the views of the Senate and the administration.

So far the talks that the Secretary o State has had with the Senators on this subject of the canal treaty have revealed a considerable opposition to any treaty at all, some senators insisting that nothing more is requisite to the construction of the canal than the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and it is still far from certain that a treaty can be drafted that will command the support of two-thirds of the Senate and still be reasonably acceptable to Great Britain Regarding the subject of neutralization of the projected canal, which has recently been discussed at some length in the public press, there is reason to beat the administration feels that the Senate itself, by its action upon the Haythe United States government to the principle of a neutral canal.

Do you know that three-quarters of all the world's headaches are the result of using tea and coffee?

So physicians say. Quit them and the headaches quit. Grain-O has the coffee taste, but no headaches.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

## Table and Kitchen.

Practical Suggestions About What to Eat and How to Prepare Food. In spite of the fact that so much has been said and written relative to the deleterious effects of eating sweet cakes and pasteries, there seems to be little if any marked decrease in the demand or consumption of these articles of food. In fact, the indications are that people are eating more and not less of sweet foods. It is hard to rout a custom when inclination and desire are its ready sponsors, and cakes are so indissolubly connected with certain ceremonial and festive occasions it is doubtful if those who look upon these sweet dishes as promoters of indigestion and its kindred evils will ever succeed in dislodging "the sweet tooth" or the tendency to indulge it, occasionally, at least. We have not reached that point of perfection yet where self-denial ceases to be a virtue especially when it relates to the appetite and taste, and he who believes this end probable has large faith in human possi-bilities.

Who does not remember that red-letter day in their lives when a birthday cake crowned the feast? No work of art has ever, in our maturer years, appealed so strongly to our delighted senses or love of the beautiful than these homemade birth-day cakes, resplendent with candles and decorated with loving if not skilled hands.

Can we imagine a wedding without a bride cake, or a Christmas festivity shorn of the rich plum cake?

The Question of Digestibility. Personal experience has taught many the need of self-denial and careful abstemiousness in the eating of such foods, and they regard their case as a convincing evidence of the harmfulness of this form of diet.

It is readily admitted that these preparations are not essential foods, and there is little doubt that they enter too largely into the dietary of many whose physical tend-encies should warn-them to avoid too liberal indulgence in these delectables.

The harmful effect is largely due, however, to the poor and sometimes indigestible materials used in making cakes, as well as owing to the overindulgence in rich, sweet

It must be remembered that very rich cakes contain an excess of fat. The nature of this fat has much to do, naturally, with the digestibility of the other elements. A fat that is difficult to digest often delays the digestion of other foods until fermentative changes occur that give rise to great discomfort and often very distressing re-

Cakes need not necessarily be unwholesome if proper and wholesome materials are used and they are not made too rich or combined with many other materials that may be far more indigestible than the much-condemned pastry.

The Quality of Materials.

The only way to be assured of the quality of the materials used in your cakes is to make them at home. This art is not a difficult one, and when once acquired, gives considerable pleasure in the preparation as well as satisfaction in the eating. The woman whose cakes "always in your mouth" is regarded with envy and admiration by her less skillful friends, who will assure you, with a distress that is amusing to the initiated, that they do not "possess the knack." True, they must first obtain a knowledge of the art of blending and mixing their proportions, and proper temperature of the oven; but, aside from this, they cannot expect to get perfect results unless they use the best materials. For this reason many house wives have considered cakes in the light of ex-pensive luxuries, and with good reason, when butter, pastry flour and a large quan-tity of eggs are called for.

Better and more wholesome cakes are made with few eggs and vegetable shortening instead of butter. The quality of flour is a very important Brewer handing down the opinion. The feature, of course; a specially prepared suit was based upon the allegation that pastry flour being considered the only thing possible. Many housekeepers object to against it in the matter of tolls in favor of when abie to obtain a special brand for the Lincoln Journal. Yesterday's opinion cakes. A modern, improved process emaffirmed the opinion of the Nebraska supreme courf. The telegraph company contended that its services to the Call compastry. And this is possible, without losing

> bread-making purposes. The baking powder is another important factor in promoting success, and has very considerable to do with the wholesomenes of the cake. Many still consider the oldme method of using a sufficient number of eggs, and vigorous and long beating to obtain the desired lightness, much better than the use of baking powders. If cheap and injurious powders are used, this method is safer. But a good powder and fewer eggs will make a far more digestible cake, as you get lightness without having a cake that is too rich. Eggs have a tendency to toughen cakes.

A Few Rules to Observe. When making cakes, have eggs and

dishes cool, and, if possible, do your beatng and mixing in a cool room. The flour should always be sifted before measured. The best granulated sugar should be used unless the recipe calls spe-

cially for powdered or dark, moist sugar, Eggs are generally beaten separately; the yolks until they become frothy and begin to thicken, and the whites until they are frothy and stiff enough to remain on the dish when inverted, but not until they be-gin to separate. A tiny pinch of salt may be added to the whites to toughen them, so they will hold the air more readily; but this is not necessary unless the eggs are not quite fresh and the whites thin. When a vegetable shortening is used, a pinch of salt must be added to the cake batter. The quantity of flour must be regulated eccording to the climate or the kind of flour employed; at least one-eighth less of

the new process is required. Sweet milk makes a cake that cuts firm, more like a pound cake; while water makes a lighter, more tender cake. Very hot or very cold water should not be used in makcake, the former making it tough and the latter having a tendency to make it heavy. The butter should never be heated so as to become oily, for making a cake The best plan is to measure the quantity needed and let it stand in a warm room until it softens, and it will then cream easily. When in a hurry you may pour hot water into your mixing bowl, let it stand that the bowl is not too hot. Cream your butter first before adding the

sugar, and then stir that in gradually. Use the finer granulated sugar in preference to the coarse, unless you desire a cake of loose, coarse texture.

Most cakes require a moderate, steady

heat. Fruit cakes require the slowest oven, sponge cakes the quickest; while others reuire the heat to be regulated according to heir thickness and quantity of shortening, Experience is the only reliable test for

oven temperature, and a cake baker de-pends on the old-time test with the hand. If you can hold your hand in the oven from wenty to thirty-five seconds, or while slowly counting that number, you have a quick oven. From thirty-five to forty-five s moderate and from forty-five to sixty a

Each cook must understand her oven and its capabilities, as the light or heavy plate and nature of fuel used will affect the heating of the oven.

Do not open the oven door for at least ten minutes after the cake goes in the oven; then open as seldom as possible and

close the door gently. Allow no draughts of cold air to strike the cake. Do not move the cake until it has riser to its full height, and then do so as care-fully as possible. Allow thirty minutes for each inch of thickness in a quick oven and a longer time in a slow one. Be quite sure your cake has had time to bake before testing it. Let it settle or shrink a little from the sides of the pan, and, in a large, rich cake, stop its "ticking" or "singing" before removing it from the oven.

For the large loaf cake, test with the broom straw; if it comes out clean and free from dough, the cake is done. For layer cakes, test by pressing the finger lightly on the center of the cake; if an impression re-mains, the cake is not done; but if it re-sists pressure, remove at once from the oven. Many light cakes are over-baked

and will not keep moist, and the fault is attributed to the flour or baking powder. Menus for Every Day. WEDNESDAY. BREAKFAST.

Fish Omelet,

Corn Muffins,

Cream, Broiled Potatoes, LUNCH.
Macaroni Rarebit,
Oyster Salad,
Rolls, Cocoa.
DINNER.

VERMONT'S PRAISES SUNG

ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION.

Addresses by Col. McElroy, Senator Proctor and Others-Maple Sugar Party.

The annual "Vermont maple sugar party," under the auspices of the Vermont State Association of the District of Columbia, was held last evening at Masonic Temple. The attendance was very large. In the absence of the president, United States Senator W. P. Dillingham, the first vice president, Maj. E. R. Campbell, presided.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by Col. John M. McElroy, past commander, Department of Potomac, G. A. R., of this city, who spoke on "Vermont in the Civil War," and in part he

"The state of Vermont at the beginning of the rebellion was the twenty-eighth in importance of the thirty-two states then in the Union, yet it gave to the war to-tally out of its proportion. The census of 1860 gave the population of the state at 315,098. Yet out of this relatively small community there were 35,262 enlistments, or 11.2 per cent of the population—that is, every nine people sent forth one fighting man, or one soldier for each four and a half males. "While this ratio was equaled by other

states, it is something absolutely unsur-passed in the history of the world. Never passed in the history of the world. Never before in any age or country have any peoperore in any age or country have any peo-ple, civilized or savage, approached such a ratio as one to every four and one-half males. And what persistent, long contin-ued, stubborn and sanguinary fighting they did. Reduced to the ordinary standard at the War Department, the 35,262 enlistments represented an aggregate of 26,355 men who served an average of three years. Of this number 5,224, or one in five, were dead before they took off the blue. Eighteen hundred and nine were actually killed in battle and 500 were starved to death in prison. The per cent of Vermont men killed in action was 6.8, and, next to Pennsylvania, the highest of any state in the Union. She lost 300 more killed in battle than the whole United States did in the Mexican war, and more than eight times as many as the whole country did during the recent Spanish-American war. The charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava represents in modern history the very maximum of soldierly bearing and losses on the battlefield. Balaklava was the sole battle in which the Light Brigade was engaged, and it lost 36 per cent of the men who took part in the charge. The 8th Vermont lost at Cedar Creek 67.8 per cent of the men engaged, and the 5th at Savage Station lost 52.2 per cent. Yet this regiment had many battles before and after this in which they sustained great losses

The Enlistments.

"The 35,262 enlistments from Vermont went into the first regiment of cavalry three batteries of light artillery, one regiment of heavy artillery, which served as infantry, and seventeen regiments of infantry.

"The charge of the 1st Vermont Cavalry at Gettysburg against the masses of Long-street's 'unshaken infantry' ensconced behind stone walls, was fully as desperate as the charge of the Light Brigade. While the loss by death and wounds is probably regiment yet it must be said that whenever a Vermont regiment suffered severe losses it invariably extorted full pay therefor from the enemy and invariably the dead that marked its position were more than duplicated by the line of the enemy's dead. "And the Vermont infantry was simply peerless. Among the veterans of the Army of the Potomac it is a perennial matter of dispute whether the Vermont brigade or

Responses to Toasts. The program was begun by the playing of a number of patriotic and popular pieces of music by an orchestra composed of a part of Haley's Band. After prayer by Rev. Dr. W. G. Davenport, one of the chaplains of the association, all present partook of a banquet. The viands having been disposed nome safe and well. For the term of years mentioned no word passed between of the pleasure which it gave him to welcome so many as were present, whether they were natives of the green mountain nation to achieve success, and had visited state, citizens by adoption or had become entitled to consider themselves Vermonters by reason of marriage ties or blood relationship. Continuing, he said it was also a great pleasure to himself, as he was sure it was to the other members of the associa tion, to have present such a distinguished son of their state as United States Senator

Proctor, and he called on the senator to Upon rising Mr. Proctor was greeted with applause, and when this had subsided the senator remarked that when he had accepted an invitation to attend the meeting it was with the understanding that he was not to make a speech. His colleague, Governor Dillingham, who had been compelled to leave the city in order to attend to some pressing business, was, he said, the talking ember of the delegation in the Senate. He further remarked somewhat parenthetically that the next time he was a candidate for office he would do a great deal of talking. and it would be with much pleasure that he would then speak to his fellow citizens. He referred to the intense loyalty, felt by Vermonters for their native state, and said ever ready to step forward when they were needed in an emergency. He had found this feeling of loyalty to exist wherever Vermonters are to be found. While visiting in California he had learned this to be true, then so far distant from former home ties. In concluding he said "Vermont is a grand old state and we all love her.'

Proud of His Birthplace.

Former Judge H. B. Moulton said he had never ceased to be proud that he was born in Vermont. Take any line of enterprise, he suggested, and Vermonters will be found in the front rank. Briefly Mr. Moulton recalled the names of some of the heroes from Vermont who took part in the revolutionary and subsequent wars in which the United States have been engaged, and in eloquent terms eulogized the late Sen-ator Morrill for his labors in Congress, one ator Morrill for his labors in Congress, one result of which was the people of the whole United States can now enjoy the magnificent building in which is contained the Library of Congress. In conclusion, he spoke of Admiral Dewey as a Vermonter who was the commanding officer of the fleet which destroyed the Spanish armada at Mania. at Manila.

Dr. Frank T. Howe had been asked to speak on "Vermont by Adoption." gan his short address by telling a humor-ous story. He was not, he said, a Ver-monter by birth, but by inheritance, and monter by birth, but by inheritance, and demonstrated the truth of this by telling of the tles which he had in Vermont. Some time previous to the outbreak of the civil war it was planned by a dear old uncle to found an academy in Jamaica, Vt., of which the doctor should be the principal, but when the great struggle began he entered the army and at the clean tered the army, and at the close of the war located in Washington, where he had remained ever since. He told of the pleasure it always gave him to revisit Vermont, which he did every few years, and in language which brought forth the evidence of hearty approval referred to former Senator Edmunds and other monters, among them Mr. Henry A. Wil-lard, who, he said, had done more to improve Washington than any other one man except former Governor Alexander R. Shep-

An original poem, written by Mrs. Wins-000000000000

van Houten's Cocoa THE BEST High Quality Economy **Delicious Taste** VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA IS UNL

120 South Third Street, low of Boston, was read by Miss Grace

Ross. The concluding speech was made by Col. John M. McElroy, as stated.

petizing work.

Association Officers. The officers of the association, which was organized April 4, 1876, and reorganized January 31, 1901, are: President, Senator W. P. Dillingham; first vice president, Maj. E. R. Campbell, second vice president, Capt. J. J. Bain; third vice president, Mr. C. E. Persons; treasurer, Dr. Z. B. Babbitt; recording secretary, N. L. Collamer; corresponding secretary, C. E. Fairman; financial secretary, B. F. Wilkins; board of directors, Maj. C. G. Gould, Capt. G. E. Graves, N. D. Adams.

ASSOCIATION MEETING. Takoma Park Interests a Subject of

Special Debate. A meeting of the Takoma Park Citizens'

Association was held last night in Takoma Hall, Takoma Park, D. C. The meeting was presided over by J. B. Kinnear, with Ben G. Davis serving as secretary. Mr. M. J. Wine, chairman of the commit-

tee on railroads, spoke of the recent audience which the railroad committee of the Takoma association, in conjunction with a similar committee from the Brightwood association, had with the officials of the Washington Traction Company relative to the recent change in the service on the Brightwood line. President Kinnear addressed the meeting upon the same subject. President Kinnear suggested that the ommittee on streets should take necessary action to secure the macadamizing of Carroll, Oak and Magnolia avenues, and the extension and grading dispute whether the Vermont brigade or the Iron Brigade was the best brigade in the army. The palm lies between them. It is bright honor to have belonged to either. The Vermont brigade lost more men killed and wounded than any other brigade in the army, without exception."

Regarding the proposed rearrangement of the Chinese customs duties, which will play a prominent part in the present peace negotiations between the powers and China, the extending 5th street under the tracks, and suggested that the citizans of Takama. suggested that the citizens of Takoma should urge that action be taken in matter at once. The new public school for Park, which has just been pleted and turned over to the District Comdissioners, will be ready for occupancy next fall, and the dangers which now exist at the Carroll avenue crossing, Colonel Kniffin thought, should be remedied if possible by that time. A resolution was adopted by the association directing the street committee to urge upon the Commisioners an estimate to Congress for the extension of 5th street under the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Colonel Kniffin presented plans of a viaduct, which were to accompany the resolution. According to plans submitted, it is estimated that new improvements will cost about

Secretary Davis read a letter from the board of education stating that it would be some time before all the necessary ture, &c., could be properly placed in the new public school for the use of the pupils. The board of education will, however, place the new school building at the disposal of the Takoma citizens at an early date. A resolution was adopted by the associa-tion asking for additional fire protection

for that portion of the Park on the District side of the line. The subject of free delivery was dis-cussed at some length by members of the association. It developed that the proper authorities were in favor of extending the service in this section, and this will proba-

bly be done about July 1.

The attention of the association was called to the fact that as the park commission was in session at the present time it would be an opportune time to take up the matter of establishing a public park within the town. A special committee was ap-pointed to present the matter to the park commission. Mr. Louis P. Shoemaker, president of the

Brightwood Citizens' Association, addressed the meeting on the subject of manufacturing and commercial advantages in the Dis-trict of Columbia, and concluded his remarks by offering resolutions, which were adopted by the association, pointing adopted by the association, pointing out that manufacturing and commercial enterprises ought to be encouraged in the District of Columbia. The national system of street extension, the Rock Creek and Zoological parks and the extensive plans for water and sewer mains were commended in the resolutions. The report of Treasurer Williams was ead and showed the financial affairs of

the association to be in good shape.

A letter was read from the secretary of the inaugural committee relative to the resolution which was adopted at the last meeting of the association, recommending a change in the date of the inauguration of the President of the United States, advising the association that the matter was considered by the chairman of the inaugural committee and embodied in his report.

At the conclusion of the regular business of the association President Kinnear announced the following members to constitute the committee which is to confer with the park commission: M. J. Wine, chair-man; H. L. Thornton, F. J. Lung, Louis P.

Benefit of Building Fund.

The Windthorst Club of St. Mary's Church gave an entertainment at National Rifles' Armory last night for the benefit of the building fund. A two-act comedy, "The Tutor's Assistant," was presented. Those taking part in the performance were Joseph A. Borgan, George J. Nolte, Edward Reith, Stephen Frank, Lawrence J. Mills, John A. Giebel, Alphonse Hammer, George Brahler, Henry Auth, Frank Brahler, Misses Louise Rupli, Minnie J. Nesline, Kathle Specht, Mamie C. Ruppert, Ottillia A. Borger, Cecilia M. Borger, Mary J. Achstetter and Gertrude Mills.

J. Achstetter and Gertrude Mills.

The officers of the ciub who managed the entertainment are: Lewis Brahler, president; Julius Wenig, vice president; George Auth, treasurer; John A. Giebel, secretary; Joseph Zegowitz, Henry Nolte, Alphonse Hammer, Anton Auth, board of directors; Lawrence J. Mills, Lewis Brahler, Julius Wenig, George Brahler, Henry Nolte, entertainment committee; Joseph Zegowitz, Henry Nolte. Peter Haufman, Joseph Lochboehler, floor committee.

The daughter of Governor Nash of Ohio has been selected to name the battle ship Ohio to be launched at the Union fron work May 18. The President and the mem-VAN HOUTEN'S COOCA IS UNIVERBALLY ACCORDED THE PREPERENCE AS A HOUSEHOLD BEVERAGE.

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CHINESE CUSTOMS EVIL.

Doing Away With Arbitrary Intermediate Duties.

made an interesting report, which United States Consul Sawter at Glauchau has transmitted to the Department of State. The report, in part, says: "The so-called sea duties-1, e. those

which are levied on the goods entering Chinese ports-are determined by treatles, and are in part specific and in part ad valorem duties. All goods not particularly named are subject to an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent, the same being based on the market

value thereof,
"The so-called sea duties are, however, as is well known, not the sole tax imposed, a supplementary charge being levied in the form of the intermediate duties known as Anent the rate of such intermediate likin. duties the treaties only state that they are to be levied according to the principles ruling at the time when treaties are made, and that they cannot subsequently be raised. This condition has proved to be perfectly impracticable. The intermediate duties have degenerated into a purely arbitrary charge, in which the local Chinese officials seek and find their principal source of income. There is but one single means of remedying this ever-increasing, insupportable evil, namely, to do away with these intermediate duties under the present negotiations as part of the terms of peace. True, it will be necessary to assent to an increase of the sea duties, in order to secure to the central Chinese government the income necessary to deal with the question of compensation corresponds tion of compensation consequent upon such administrative coarge.

College Park and Vicinity. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

COLLEGE PARK, Md., April 15, 1901. Friends here of Mr. W. Kesley Schoepf, formerly general manager of the City and Suburban Railway Company, but who more recently has occupied a similar position with the Cincinnati Traction Company, have been advised that he has been elected president of the Pittsburg Traction Company, to succeed the late C. L. Magee. Mr. J. B. Fowler and Miss Eleanor Taylor of Baltimore, who were visiting friends at Riverdale, where they formerly resided, have returned to the monumental city. Mr. Harry Fowler, a member of the same family, and who was also a former resident of this vicinity, has become partner in a law firm in Baltimore.

Rev. Horace Weeks Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Weeks of this neighborhood, has become paster of a large and flourishing church in New Decatur, Ala., succeeding Rev. Dr. Spaulding, who, upon resigning, requested the proper authorities to select Mr. Jones for the vacant pastorate.

A ball was given by the St. Ambrose

Hall Association at Landover a few evenings ago. Among the interesting features of the occasion was a contest among the ladies for prizes. The following were successful and were awarded the articles named: To Miss Moore, a gold watch: Miss Lillian Mitchell, a life-sized doll; Miss Clara Carter Sheriff, gold necklace and locket, and to the Misses Lovelers, Fitz-hugh and Connelly, each a silver bracelet. In presenting the prizes Mr. Robinson White made a few appropriate remarks.

Music was furnished by the Highland
Band. At the conclusion of the festivities

an elaborate supper was served.

The grand jury of Prince George's county which, during its session, has had be-fore it a large number of cases, completed its work Saturday and was discharged for the term, with the thanks of the court.

Completes Her Work.

Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston has just returned from Carlisle, Pa., where she completed the photographic exhibit of the Indian school there for the Pan-American exposition.

